FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SELA OFFICIAL ON RELATIONS WITH REAGAN GOVERNMENT

PY070019 Paris AFP in Spanish 2136 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Lima, 6 Jan (AFP)--SELA Secretary Carlos Alzamora stated today that Latin America should not remain passive and at the mercy of what the next U.S. Government, headed by President Ronald Reagan, will or will not do.

Alzamora asserted that Latin America must recover the initiative with regard to the United States and formulate its viewpoints to Reagan, especially regarding the continent's requirements for development.

"I regret that Latin America's foreign ministers have not met for more than a decade to discuss this subject, and I believe that this has weakened the power of negotiation with regard to the United States." He then proposed that this should be done at the next summit of the SELA Council, which will be held during the first 6 months of this year.

He believes that this meeting would be the appropriate opportunity for a discussion of this nature, which requires a forum that is exclusively Latin American and the high political level that the circumstances demand.

Alzamora reported that SELA is preparing the technical bases and the draft documentation for the meeting that has been called by his council and which, in view of the election of the new U.S. president and the prospects of a conference on Latin American cooperation at the end of the year, has now become especially important.

ANDEAN PARLIAMENT TO MEET IN QUITO 12-16 JAN

PA292300 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] The economic and political crisis affecting the Andean subregional agreement will be analyzed in Quito by the members of the Andean Parliament. The current members of the parliament are Colombia, Venezuela, Peru and Ecuador. Bolivia, which lost its constitutional government and dissolved its congress on 17 July, currently does not have a legislative body.

The meeting has been called for 12-16 January, as reported by the coordinator of the integration committee of the Andean group, Dr Galo Pico Mantilla. Pico Mantilla is in charge of organizing this international meeting, considered of great importance for the success of the subregional integration process which is experiencing one of its most difficult phases since its inception 10 years ago.

One of the main subjects to be discussed will be the effects that this crisis might have on Ecuador and Bolivia, considered the least developed countries of the group and therefore granted preferential treatment in the assignment of production sectors.

The Andean congressmen will also analyze the nonfulfillment of several of the most important production sectors which is behind this crisis. If proper measures are not taken the continuation of this integration process could be endangered.

The congressmen will also analyze the slowness with which several projects are being implemented, such as the metal and mechanical, petrochemical, and automotive projects. They have not been given proper attention by the countries they were assigned to.

ARMED FORCES REAFFIRM WILL TO RECOVER COASTAL LINE

PY071544 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0809 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 6 Jan (LATIN)--The Bolivian Armed Forces today ratified their decision "to recover" the maritime territory lost to Chile in the 1879 war.

Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza and Vice Adm Ramiro Terrazas, members of the junta of armed forces commanders, referred to the topic during the ceremonies commemorating the foundation of the naval force.

General Garcia Meza stressed "the iron will to recover our captive maritime territory, if need be even by a holocaust, a decision which must be taken into account in each one of the situations that we must resolve." He added that "the Organization of American States has given its support to the Bolivian maritime cause. Now the OAS has to bring about its practical realization or run the risk of becoming an inefficient organization."

President Garcia Meza simultaneously announced the creation of an "under secretariat for maritime affairs" in charge of the "promotion and development" of the Bolivian maritime claim.

TERRAZAS SAYS BOLIVIA VITAL FOR L.A. INTEGRATION

PY071651 Paris AFP in Spanish 0140 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] La Paz, 5 Jan (AFP)--Vice Adm Ramiro Terrazas, Bolivian Naval Force commander, said here today that Bolivia is an indispensable country for the physical integration of Latin America.

At the celebration of the 18th anniversary of the naval force, Terrazas stated that Bolivia suffers the consequences of expansionist geopolitical undertakings.

He stated that Bolivian geopolitics is one of peace and preservation of the national heritage, and that the role of Bolivia in the physical integration of the region stems from its multiple influence on the Amazon and the River Plate Basin and the Pacific region. He further said that without the participation of Bolivia, the main integrating link is missing, since our country is the center which enables communications between the two oceans and the point which can connect the Amazon River with the River Plate. Terrazas stressed that: We Bolivians should go forward for the conquest of our own territory until we take effective possession of it.

He concluded by saying that the military cannot stay aloof from the society in which they live and that, on the contrary, they are prepared to resist any armed or ideological aggression against the fatherland.

EL DIARIO CRITICIZES PRESENCIA CLOSING; BAN CITED

PY080153 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 31 Dec 80 p 2

[Editorial: "A Violation of the Press Law and an Excess of Authority"]

[Text] A brief examination of the cause that moved the Interior Ministry to suspend the publication of PRESENCIA allows us to arrive at the following conclusions: the tale, signed by its author, is a work of fiction using offensive language, with adjectives demeaning and offensive to women.

There are legal measures for judging this type of crime. The press law and the penal code are available as options to fall back on. And then, of course, there are the courts. These options have not been used by the authorities, and it is deplorable that they have not used them.

The Interior Ministry communique says that "by the authority vested in it, it has ordered the closure of the morning newspaper PRESENCIA for 7 days." Our legal framework, when the constitution is in force, does not contain the power that was been invoked. On the contrary, the press law states that the publication of newspapers and periodicals cannot be interrupted for political or other causes. Therefore, the law does not authorize measures such as the one adopted by the Interior Ministry.

EL DIARIO does not agree with excesses and literary licentiousness such as that contained in the aforementioned tale. Neither does it consider that human and social values, which are the basis of society, should be destroyed with pseudoliterature. But neither should excesses be addressed with other excesses when it is precisely the law that has to judge them and determine the corresponding punishment. Something else which is undoubtedly pertinent: the Interior Ministry is also the Justice Ministry, and violence is not an exercise of justice, because violence cannot overrule a court sentence implemented by the law.

The molding of institutions and civilian discipline have no firmer basis than that of obeying the law, "that servitude that is not demeaning," as Franz Tamayo said. Bolivia's fragile image abroad has suffered a very serious deterioration with the action carried out the day before yesterday against the facilities of the aforementioned daily. Our country had stopped being an object of scandal. It now reenters that field in which overt censorship is beginning to extend, precisely because the press is the most sensitive sector in any country and anything that affects it erodes overall peace.

We also do not agree with the closing of a newspaper. If it has engaged in misdemeanors, even though they be literary, the procedures to correct them are those that we have outlined above. Be sure that no sensible reader feels that the honor of women should be mocked, and only people with unnatural thoughts could find pleasure in that offense. Nor can sensible readers applaud a violent measure, when the legal path is clear and unmistakeable.

Government Lifts Ban

PY071821 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1615 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 7 Jan (LATIN)--The Catholic morning newspaper PRESENCIA, the most widely read in Bolivia, reappeared in this capital today after 7 days of closure imposed by the military government due to a literary article it had carried.

Upon reappearing today after being closed for the first time in its 29-year history, PRESENCIA printed, on its front page, an apology to the woman and people of Santa Cruz and their institutions, admitting the injurious character of the publication.

But it also published the protests of the Bolivian Episcopal Conference and of its own personnel at the violent actions used during the armed occupation of its premises in this capital.

BRIEFS

EXPORTS TO ANDEAN GROUP--The Foreign Trade Department of the Integration Secretariat has reported that Bolivian exports to the Andean Group during 1980 reached $56 million. This represents more than a 100-percent increase over 1979. The main exports include compressors and drills amounting to $14 million; wood, $2,329,000; sugar, $4.5 million; leather, $500,000; beer, $3.37 million; and soybeans for $4.8 million. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 28 Dec 80 p 1 PY]

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT DISCUSSES STATE OF ECONOMY

FY070234 Santiago Chile QUE PASA in Spanish 11-17 Dec 80 pp 17, 18, 21

[Interview granted to Marisol Vial Reyes of QUE PASA by Central Bank President Alvaro Bardon--date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] In the last 3 years the country has grown at an average annual rate of 8 percent. This year this rate will likely be 6.5 percent. Is there a declining trend?

[Answer] There is nothing of the sort. There have been localized and temporary situations that have caused the growth rate to nosedive a little. Agriculture has had less growth, partly due to climatic factors. The economy is adjusting itself to a lower rate of inflation, and this causes a degree of recession that affects industrial growth. This need not be the case in the future. The economy should grow at an annual rate of 6 to 8 percent with no problem. This rate of growth is double the historical growth rate in Chile. It should be recalled that we have been growing at this rate despite the fact that we have to pay 20 times as much for oil as in 1973 and that the price of copper in real terms is half the price of the 1960's.

[Question] It is said that Chile will not be able to maintain growth without increasing investments...

[Answer] The rate of capital investment has been climbing by more than 20 percent per year in the last 3 years. Investment rates have been the highest in the history of Chile. This year it will be between 15 and 16 percent, and it will continue to climb. Moreover, current investments are more effective. In the past, with an investment rate of 15 percent per year our growth was no higher than 5 percent of the GDP. The same investment rate today has made it possible to reach 8 percent.

[Question] Speaking of growth, this year the industrial sector's performance has gone down. Do you believe that to protect our economy and domestic activity a 10-percent customs duty is sufficient?

[Answer] The percentage is of no importance. The important thing is not to protect any sector in particular. In the last 3 years, industry has been growing by more than 10 percent per year. But this year this percentage dropped due to circumstances. The basis for growth is the development of enterprises--large, medium-sized, small-sized, industrial, service or whatever kind of enterprise people decide to patronize--in response to market demand. The important thing is that the GDP should grow. What for? So that people can live better. And how can people live better? Consuming and raising their standard of living. The appropriate system is the one that maximizes consumption.

[Question] Is the economic team concerned about the disappearance of some industries, such as the auto industry?

[Answer] The auto industry does not make sense in Chile. It is madness. Only the manufacture of some automobile parts is justified.

[Question] And if small- and medium-sized industry disappears, the economic team still will not be concerned?

[Answer] It will not. That it will disappear has been said since 1973. It has also been said that the country would not grow, that exports would not grow, that the rich would get richer and the poor poorer... These are fantasies that have developed in the somewhat socializing and statist line of Chilean thinking in which we have continued to believe stupidly, without thinking.

[Question] However, bankruptcies in that sector have been on the rise. Many businessmen complain that they had to become traders or importers. Isn't this a waste of our production capacity?

[Answer] Cannot trading or importing be considered enterprises? Perhaps trading is more productive than industry. Importing is an economic activity like any other. It is just like producing steel, for instance. Employment is the same or higher. If you look at any modern economic structure, you will see that most people are working in the service, not the industrial, sector. The scheme is this: If you have to import, you import; this means that another segment of the economy is exporting.

[Question] And will the dollar parity be kept the same?

[Answer] It will as long as it is advantageous to keep it unchanged. There is no fiscal deficit, and so there is no reason to change the parity of the dollar.

RECORD OIL PRODUCTION IN STRAITS OF MAGELLAN

PY031748 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Text] A record of daily oil production was reached in Magallanes yesterday. The production reached 7,238 cubic meters, an amount never reached before in the history of national oil exploitation.

Eng (Leon Zugarre), Magallanes administrator, said that more than 5,000 cubic meters were extracted from the (Costa Afuera) oil wells in the Straits of Magellan. The wells in the strait provide 75 percent of the production, and the rest is produced by wells on land. Daily production increased because the well (Paitel Norte No 1) went into operation on the last day of 1980.

CHILE TO DELIVER ANSWER TO POPE BY DATE REQUESTED

PY021759 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry connected to the Chilean negotiating delegation, has reiterated that Chile will deliver its answer to the pope's proposal within the period requested by the mediator.

On 12 December Pope John Paul II requested the Argentine and Chilean foreign ministers to answer his proposal to solve the southern border conflict by 6-8 January.

The spokesman also disclosed that the Chilean delegation at the mediations has not yet scheduled another meeting with President Pinochet.

It was also revealed that the national delegation, headed by Foreign Affairs Under Secretary Ernesto Videla, has not decided how it will deliver to the pope the Chilean answer to his proposal.

It was pointed out that two of the Chilean representatives, (Fernando Perez) and (Maximiliano Jarpa), are still at the Vatican.

LABOR GROUPS PROTEST PRICE INCREASES; STRIKE CALLED

PY070126 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2038 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Lima, 6 Jan (LATIN)--The largest Peruvian labor federation today announced a 24-hour general stoppage for 15 January, protesting the large increase in the prices of basic foodstuffs and fuels that went into effect yesterday.

Within a chorus of antigovernment protests, the General Confederation of Workers of Peru (CGTP) indicated in a communique that the increases, which averaged 48 percent, are an attack against the working class, which will not accept them.

The leftist-leaning newspaper MARKA today described the price increases as criminal, and the leader of the independent left, Alfonso Barrantes, accused the conservative government of President Fernando Belaunde Terry of practicing economic terrorism.

The strike that has been called by the CGTP, which is controlled by the communists, is the most serious threat that the labor sector has launched against President Belaunde, who took over the reigns of government in July, thus inaugurating the first democratic government in Peru in 12 years.

The prime minister and economy minister, Manuel Ulloa, defended the increases, asserting that they are a part of the government's policy to eliminate subsidies and reactivate the country's economy.

The prices of basic foodstuffs, such as bread, rice, sugar and milk, were increased between 21 and 93 percent; gas, electricity and fuels were increased approximately 25 percent.

The government announced a 12-percent salary increase for public employees and a fixed increase of the equivalent of $17 for the salaries of the private sector.

The government stated that the increase in prices was necessary in order to reduce the subsidies, which cost the 1980 budget approximately $900 million.

Victor Cuadros, a leader of the miners, termed the salary increases as laughable and he said that they do not compensate for the increases in prices. "The national stoppage is the answer to the brutal offensive," he added.

Andres Townsend, a member of the opposition American Popular Revolutionary Alliance [APRA] said that the increases in prices are a disaster for the working class. This is a case where prices go up in the elevator and salaries by the stairs.

The second-largest labor federation in the country, the Confederation of Workers of Peru (CTP), which is led by the APRA, has called a meeting for 17 January in order to decide its drastic answer to the price increases, a union spokesman said.

GOVERNMENT DECREE INCREASES MINIMUM SALARY

PY061701 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] The minimum salary in Lima has been increased to 27,000 soles due to the 12-percent increase decreed by the government throughout the country.

Moreover, public employees' salary will increase by 12 percent of the total of their salaries for the first 3 months of the current year.

The workers of the private sector will receive an increase of 6,000 soles and privately employed workers, not belonging to labor unions, will receive a 12 percent increase over their current salary.

ROYO ON NEED TO KEEP SUGAR PRICES FROM DROPPING

PA071557 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1650 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Speech by President Aristides Royo opening the work season at La Victoria sugar mill in La Raya, Veraguas Province; no date given--recorded]

[Excerpt] The price of sugarcane has indeed increased in the international market and it will be up to the efforts of the sugarcane-producing countries to keep this price from dropping. This is the reason for the existence of the group of Latin American and Caribbean sugar-exporting countries.

I take advantage of this opportunity to address all the nations which are Panama's colleagues in producing sugarcane. Let us join hands and prevent international prices of this product from dropping. On the contrary, these prices must go up just like the products supplied to us by these industrialized countries.

I would also like to use this occasion to exhort the conflicting parties, the tenant farmers and the owners of private sugar mills to arrive at a negotiated solution. Just as in all negotiations, there will be losses on both sides, but there will be gains with regard to peace, the most important consideration, and gains with regard to production, which is also important.

If it is in our hands to help and support this negotiated solution, we are very happy to offer our services.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS PROTEST PRICES, MILITARY BASES

PA072134 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Report by Justo Fidel Palacios]

[Excerpt] [Words indistinct] along Transisthmian highway by the overpass near the university, protesting the hike in staple prices and other things. The students erected barricades with big cans, stones and bottles to block off traffic.

While some leaders shouted slogans during an impromptu rally, several students displayed placards up front and other students stood by at the bus stop. (Daniel Barret), a coordinating board leader, said:

[Begin recording] [(Barret)] This action has been taken by part of the Coordinating Board of University Students, excluding the Federation of Panamanian Students, for three basic reasons: to protest the runaway increases in the price of staples and also because we know an increase of 25 cents in bus fares is being planned and this will directly hurt university students who are also part of the people. Another reason for our protest is that part of the university community, a minority in the university administration, wants to discredit the university referendum which decided to repeal decree 144. We want this project to be regarded as the only one ruled on by the university community. Over 13,000 people connected with the university voted for it. This action also marks 9 January. We are protesting the presence of military bases here which are sending troops to El Salvador to fight the Salvadoran people. Those are the basic reasons that we are staging this protest.

[Question] What other actions will you take and how long will you continue to block the Transisthmian highway?

[Answer] We plan to block the highway about 2 hours as of 1100. We plan to stage other actions to achieve our goals. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

NICARAGUA'S D'ESCOTO PAYS VISIT TO CARAZO

PA071537 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto made a short, unexpected visit to our country this afternoon to meet with President Rodrigo Carazo to discuss certain aspects of the Central American situation.

The following is a statement made by D'Escoto a few moments after his meeting with President Carazo:

[Begin recording] [D'Escoto] I visited our good friend President Rodrigo Carazo to exchange ideas and opinions regarding different aspects of international policy, specifically matters most directly affecting the Central American area.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, did you discuss the upcoming meeting of foreign ministers?

[Answer] Well, the next foreign ministers meeting is again in the process of [words indistinct]. We have proposed the month of March. As you know, the secretariat of the Association of Foreign Ministers of Central America and Panama is in Nicaragua, because the next meeting is to be held here. However, in the time since the meeting was held here in San Jose, Costa Rica, we have called for two meetings to be held in Nicaragua, and Guatemala, for example, has always declined. On each occasion, Guatemala has expressed its interest in attending, stating that it was unable to do so because of forces beyond its control. Therefore, another attempt is being made. Costa Rica, along with Nicaragua and Panama, have been continuously promoting the idea of a meeting, but we have not wished to meet unless all the foreign ministers could attend. We shall see what happens with this meeting that is scheduled for March and whether or not we will be able to hold it.

[Question] There has been talk of the possibility of a presidents meeting in Nicaragua. Did you discuss this with President Carazo?

[Answer] No. That was mentioned last year. Since then, we have talked on several occasions about holding a meeting of chiefs of state, but we have not been successful in pinning it down. That was not the topic of our discussion. We discussed neither the meeting of foreign ministers, with which Costa Rica fully agrees, nor a meeting of chiefs of state. [end recording]

TRADE TREATY WITH PANAMA EXTENDED 90 DAYS

PA080348 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Panamanian Commerce and Industries Minister Arturo Melo today said that the agreements reached during the meeting of the Panamanian and Costa Rican commission on the free trade treaty represent a significant advance in the negotiations.

The bilateral treaty was extended for 90 more days while mechanisms are found to overcome the problems caused by the economic measures established by the Costa Rican Government. The two delegations reiterated the desire to maintain their commercial exchange and for this purpose they plan to maintain a normal situation in the trade which had been growing. All types of distortions which might emerge will be solved. To this effect, the current treaty, which is 10 years old and needs to be updated, will be revised. The two countries wish to maintain the level of exports and hope to sign a definite treaty before the end of the month, once the issue of arbitration in the implementation of the commercial exchange is settled.

The establishment of a system of arbitration in the implementation of the bilateral free trade treaty aims at correcting the distortions that might arise. Panamanian Minister Arturo Melo said that measures such as the setting of quotas will be established in order to maintain normal trade. There will also be a review of the export figures and additional measures will be adopted regarding the air and sea freight charges in order to reduce the cost of exports.

During the negotiations on the bilateral trade treaty, agreement was also reached on the promotion of bilateral tourism so that the commercial and economic sectors will benefit. Efforts will also be made to achieve the unity of the two countries' Chambers of Commerce so they can study the measures of the two governments and recommended solutions to prevent the negative effects of those measures.

PANAMA REPORTEDLY SUSPENDS BAN ON ENTRY OF TRUCKS

PA080243 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] The Panamanian Government has suspended the ban against the circulation of Central American trucks in Panamanian territory. Panamanian President Aristides Royo spoke to President Rodrigo Carazo over the telephone today to notify him of this decision.

A meeting will be held on Monday in Panama with customs and finance officials and representatives of the transporters to solve the problem.

The measure adopted by the Panamanian Government today was immediately announced to the transporters, who had been meeting at the Economy, Industries and Commerce Ministry.

Carlos Palmieri, president of the Central American Transporters Confederation, said that the Panamanian Government's decision to suspend the ban was sensible. The transporters were affected by the ban and we hope that the negotiations which will begin next week in Panama will result in a definite agreement, he said. Palmieri added that his organization will send a delegation to the meeting in Panama to defend its position.

EL SALVADOR

PRESIDENTIAL SOURCES ANNOUNCE CABINET CHANGES

PA072008 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1720 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Sercano network]

[Text] Presidential house sources this morning announced some of the most important changes in the cabinet.

Eduardo Menendez has been appointed minister of economy. Until a short time ago, he was president of the Salvadoran Industrialists Association. The new minister replaces Guillermo Diaz Salazar.

Former Public Health Minister Rodolfo Giron Flores has been appointed president of the Salvadoran Social Security Institute.

Former Finance Minister Jorge Eduardo Tenorio has been appointed private secretary to the Presidency.

Under Secretary of Finance Hector Linares replaces Guillermo Mata Menjibar.

A replacement has also occurred in the presidential information office; Sigfrido Nunes has been replaced by Antonio Diaz Rubia, a well-known publicist.

Col Rodolfo Robelo has become under secretary in the Interior Ministry.

Col Adolfo Castillo was sworn in this morning as under secretary of national defense. He replaces Col Nicolas Carranza.

Another change reported to Radio Cadena YSKL is the replacement of Christian Democrat Antonio Guevara Lacayo, attorney general of the republic, by Dr Arturo (Arcumedo) Jr.

Joaquin Guevara Moran has been appointed minister of agriculture.

These reports have all been properly confirmed.

GARCIA ON MAJANO COURT-MARTIAL, GUAZAPA BATTLE

PA080056 Paris AFP in Spanish 2120 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Jan (AFP)--Defense Minister Col Guillermo Garcia announced today that the Salvadoran Army will hold a court-martial for Col Adolfo Majano.

Majano has rejected the post of military attache at the Salvadoran Embassy in Madrid and since his dismissal from the junta on 16 December he has been in hiding somewhere in El Salvador and is openly opposed to the government in his country.

During a news conference, Colonel Garcia also discussed the situation resulting from the clashes between army troops and insurgent forces as well as rumors about approximately 500 former Somozist guards fighting guerrilla forces. Garcia downplayed the importance of the actions of the leftist groups, noting that they only have 2,000 militants.

Regarding the case of Colonel Majano, Garcia said that Majano "has committed several violations." Colonel Garcia did not say which violations have been committed by Colonel Majano, but noted that a military organization is analyzing the record of the officer "to initiate trial procedures established by the military code." Garcia admitted that Majano is still in the country but noted that he does not know where.

Regarding the military actions on Guazapa Hill--actions that according to the army ended on Tuesday with the destruction of three guerrilla camps--the minister said that the insurgents could have sustained more than 30 casualties while the armed forces, according to him, had only 3 wounded.

The officer denied that the guerrilla has downed a plane and a helicopter. However, the crash of a plane has been confirmed. Meanwhile, the guerrillas have denied reports about their camps being destroyed by the army.

Garcia has said that reports about approximately 500 former Somozist guards fighting on the side of the Salvadoran Army are "part of the war of lies being waged now." He characterized such reports as "base" and "coarse." Yesterday, spokesmen for the guerrillas made charges to this effect.

Colonel Garcia revealed that Tuesday night, leftist groups seized the town of Sesori, San Miguel Department, approximately 150 km east of here, and set fire to the telecommunications office. Garcia said that the army expelled the occupants but he made no mention of casualties on either side.

Garcia praised the position of the acting archbishop of San Salvador, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, who called for a political, not a military, solution to the problem in El Salvador. "The army also wants a political solution," Garcia noted after saying that the army does not want any more bloodshed.

Regarding the death of two U.S. citizens and the disappearance of a U.S. newsman, Garcia said that the United States and Interpol have been asked to cooperate to clear these cases.

Colonel Garcia downplayed the importance of the actions of the leftist groups, which in his opinion number no more than 2,000 men, and said he doubts that a clandestine radio station is operating in the country. Yesterday, Radio Liberation, mouthpiece of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, initiated its broadcasts on short wave, and this morning was again on the air.

Regarding the appointment of Guillermo Ungo, a Social Democratic leader, as president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, Garcia said: "The Salvadoran people already know him since he has been in power already." Garcia was referring to the first phase of the present regime when Ungo formed part of the government junta.

In conclusion, Colonel Garcia, in an obvious reference to Colonel Majano and officers who back him, strongly attacked militarymen who have grown closer to the opposition's position.

ARMY SAYS GUAZAPA OPERATION 'TOTAL SUCCESS'

PA070434 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0053 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] San Salvador, 6 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--According to military spokesmen, the operation to take over the Guazapa Volcano, in which nearly 1,000 troops participated supported by planes and helicopters, has concluded today.

There is no information on casualties from any of the fronts.

"The operation on Guazapa Volcano, 24 km north of the capital, was a total success as three guerrilla camps were dismantled with only four of our soldiers wounded," said the armed forces spokesman, who did not report on the guerrilla casualties.

Meanwhile, the spokesmen said that "no military helicopter or plane was downed by the guerrillas. Sometimes air to surface smoke signals are made to mark certain areas, and it is possible that such a signal may have led to the error." A Salvadoran Army official had reported that an air force plane was brought down this morning by guerrillas during the operation on the Guazapa Volcano.

Three refuges were discovered, one of the skirt of the volcano and two others on top, from which the army confiscated war materiel and medical equipment.

The operation over the Guazapa Volcano is the second of its kind in 48 hours. Another similar operation was conducted Sunday on the San Salvador Volcano, at the skirt of which starts the Salvadoran capital. In Sunday's operation 27 guerrillas were killed, including several women and a colored youth.

Further Details

PA072252 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1258 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] So far four soldiers have officially reported to have been wounded during the incidents in Guazapa when the Salvadoran Army began an offensive against guerrillas entrenched on the hill. Official reports to this station indicate that the number of casualties among the guerrillas is unknown. The official spokesman said that during the clash the government forces destroyed three guerrilla redoubts or camps.

The cleanup operation on the Guazapa HIll took 48 hours and, according to military spokesmen, planes and helicopters were used to find the guerrilla pockets in the area. Asked about the report that the guerrillas had downed an aircraft, the military spokesman replied that this is false, adding that the rumor circulating out of the country that Somozist troops have crossed Ahuachapan Lake to reinforce the army is also false because the Salvadoran Army is disciplined and capable of solving its internal problems.

In conclusion, it was reported that at the end of the cleanup operation on the hill, national and international reporters can visit an area of over 10 square km where the clash occurred.

RADIO LIBERATION ON 'MERCENARY,' ARMY CASUALTIES

'Yankee Mercenaries' Killed

PA072129 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] Yankee mercenaries continue to fall. In San Matias, La Libertad Department, our revolutionary forces killed a Yankee adviser who served at the (Ojeko) artillery garrison.

Another Yankee mercenary was killed in San Vicente during a clash with our revolutionary forces. He was wearing an olive drab uniform. The body of this invader was picked up by the local national guard.

Four other Yankees dressed in rangers uniform, who were part of a special commando unit, were killed on 6 January on the Honduran border.

These frequent casualties caused by our revolutionary forces to the Yankee advisers, officers and men proves that El Salvador will be the tomb of the insolent invader who dares to set foot on our land.

50 Army Casualties

PA072153 (Clandestine) Radio LIberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] The enemy suffered more than 50 casualties between 4 and 5 January as a result of the armed clashes with our revolutionary forces in Morazan and Chalatenango Departments and around San Salvador, Cuidad Delgado, San Antonio Abad and San Ramon.

LEFTISTS ISSUE COMMUNIQUES ON INSURRECTION PLANS

FMLN Communique

PA071435 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1244 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Reading of "main portions of latest communique" by Unified Revolutionary Directorate of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front]

[Text] The junta has carried out its last maneuver. Everybody, be ready for insurrection! The shuffle in the military-Christian Democratic junta announced with much fanfare has further damaged the junta. Colonel Majano was expelled with the abstention of more than half the officers who refused to vote on a shady maneuver.

Majano and several other officers of the young military movement are being persecuted. It is clear that the fascists want to kill many of them. Both the armed forces and the Christian Democratic clique are full of contradictions and conflicts. The offspring that they bore with so much clatter, the shuffled junta, is simply another instrument [words indistinct] the fascist rightwing and it has much less national and international credibility.

Even William Bowdler, secretary [as heard] of state for inter-American affairs in the Carter administration, has said that the changes within the junta are not solving and won't solve anything. The junta has not been rearranged. The same worn out figures have just been shuffled around, a filthy maneuver against the military junta, a vulgar exchange of ploys by the highest ranking military and civilian henchmen which has not made any of them happy and which is a futile attempt to confuse the Salvadoran people.

Along with this ridiculous rearrangement of posts around the same bloody goal, it has been announced that a consultative state council will be created soon. Everyone, including the armed revolutionaries, has been asked to take part. This is an attempt to confuse honest sectors within our country which long for peace and which up to now have remained relatively neutral, and it is also a trick to deceive the international public since through the votes of over 70 nations the UN General Assembly has condemned the genocide against the Salvadoran people. The state council has been stillborn. It uncovers Duarte's ineptitude as a politician, the powerlessness of the Christian Democratic Party to draw support for the regime and the irreparable crisis of the military-Christian Democratic junta.

Independence, justice, peace, liberty and social progress [words indistinct] can be achieved by toppling the criminal dictatorship (?and by establishing) the democratic revolutionary government proposed by the Revolutionary Democratic Front. The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] has begun preparing to launch the fighting and seasoned units of its revolutionary people's army, its guerrillas and militias, its organized mass forces, into the decisive struggles for the victory of the revolution and the establishment of the democratic revolutionary government in which all civilian and military sectors, all ideological and political factions which actively contribute to the overthrow of the fierce genocidal dictatorship will be represented.

Major confrontations for the liberation of the Salvadoran people are near. We must all be ready to deal blows to and demolish this bloodthirsty regime. The Salvadoran people who have not bowed down before their insatiable executioners will join all their forces to get rid of them and to dump them in the trash bin of history. Every patriot will have a fighting position in the barricades and trenches of insurrection, in the general strike, in the revolutionary people's army offensive, and in the task of support and supply, health, information, communication, sabotage, making of homemade weapons, destruction and confusion of the enemy. All our knowledge, the trades we have, and all the abilities we have will be useful. We will all be able to make an aggressive contribution to the achievement of victory.

We must sharpen our imagination and ingenuity to use anything within our reach as weapons. The organized armed forces of the FMLN and of each of its five member revolutionary organizations have organized the insurrection. They will plan and guide it. They will fight in the frontline of fire. The mass of the people will use its energy, its initiative and its courage to fashion the irresistible stream of insurrection and the entire final offensive.

The firm resolve of the mass of the people to fight until victory is the most powerful weapon available to the Salvadoran people. Let us make thorough use of this formidable weapon. It can shorten the final battle. It can make the revolutionary victory more resounding and it can make it less costly in lives and property damage.

United to fight for the final victory! Revolution or death! We shall overcome!

[Signed] Unified Revolutionary Directorate of the FMLN; Salvador Cayetano Carpio, Shafick Jorge Handal, Joaquin Villalobos, Roberto Roca, Ferman Cienfuegos.

FDR, FARN Communiques

PA080432 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0105 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The leftist Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) today issued a call to the heads of centralized and autonomous state institutions "to immediately resign from their posts."

"It is an imperative of honesty and patriotism at this time when the righteousness of the people gives them a last opportunity to join their struggles," the FDR stated in its call which is issued "in view of the imminent events which are about to take place in El Salvador."

The Salvadoran left has announced a "general offensive" against the current regime in January. During the insurrectional movement, the FDR said today, the people "will creatively deploy the correct forces and capabilities to bury the current bloody exploitive system which has oppressed and repressed them for so many years."

The front states that "the socioeconomic and political crisis of the country is unstoppable and unsalvageable" and that the state "in the hands of the bloody military-Christian Democratic junta functions only to maintain immobilized the huge mass of wage earners" in its offices.

"All of the oligarchic society is irremediably dying in the face of the attack of a united and organized people," the FDR states in its communique.

Meanwhile, in another communique today the Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) said that "the decomposition of the bourgeois order in our country has reached such an extent that the battles which will begin the great general offensive of the Salvadoran people must be waged."

The guerrilla forces announce the military actions "for the days prior to the presidential inauguration of the fanatical Ronald Reagan."

The FARN denies that the army has dismantled two FARN guerrilla camps on the San Salvador Volcano on Sunday during an operation in which the army reported that it has killed 27 guerrillas.

The FARN also denied government charges that there are "mercenaries" among its ranks. The army presented a Mexican citizen who supposedly was a member of the FARN to the press 2 days ago.

RADIO LIBERATION URGES PEOPLE TO PREPARE FOR STRIKE

PA071418 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1235 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Let's get ready for the general political strike. The general political strike is a very powerful weapon that the Salvadorans will use to achieve victory. It is the expression of the people condemning their oppressors, the dictatorship, the oligarchy.

Our people have already participated in several strikes that have caused the enemy huge economic losses and political setbacks. On this occasion, however, the goal is to deliver the final blow to them. The strike will be general because all the labor activities in the country will be paralyzed. All the workers, peasants and employees will stop working and will join in the many tasks that will have to be carried out, especially during the insurrection.

Small businessmen and producers will play an important role in this strike and they will make a valuable contribution to the popular victory. The strike will not only be general, but political as well because it will be aimed at destroying the present political regime of domination and exploitation that has prevailed in our society. It will be aimed at building the new structures of a society in which the people will be able to satisfy their aspirations.

It will be a strike that because of its scope, strength and its clear political objectives, will fundamentally contribute to a popular victory with the military support of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN. It is important to understand the connection between the general strike and the popular insurrection. The strike is one of the conditions of the insurrection. Workers are to stop working to join the historic task of destroying a completely unjust regime, to join the tasks of the insurrection. The political strike functions within a general plan for the final counteroffensive. This plan will take into consideration all the factors that must be put to work to obtain a definite victory. Within this plan, the political strike represents a fundamental element for obtaining a massive participation of the people.

Our leaders, who are very capable and have much experience, will know how to guide us surely to victory. We must have no doubt at any moment that we will be victorious. Whenever the order to begin the general political strike is given, all of us must be ready to comply without delay. Due compliance will result in a brilliant future of liberty and progress for us. Let us get ready for the general political strike!

DRU'S 'COMMANDER MARCIAL' EXHORTS PEOPLE TO FIGHT

PA071756 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 0101 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] In the name of the general command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front's (FMLN) Unified Revolutionary Directorate (DRU), Commander Marcial, DRU general coordinator, addresses the Salvadoran people:

[Begin recording] Workers; peasants; teachers; students; all humble and patriotic men and women; democratic, revolutionary and progressive sectors; religious sectors; democratic officers; small and medium-sized producers and merchants; patriotic businessmen; glorious fighters in the regular, guerrilla, militia and self-defense units in all the war fronts: The FMLN's DRU revolutionarily salutes you.

The time has come to wage war without mercy against the unpatriotic forces, puppets of the imperialist masters. The time has come to fight with everything on hand against the Christian Democratic-military dictatorship. Everyone must be (?at the combat trenches), ready to enter into action upon receiving the DRU general command's strategic orders to launch themselves like a single man against the bloody counterrevolutionary and repressive forces until the opprobrious military dictatorship that for the past 50 years has bloodied our people is turned into dust.

Everyone must join the military and insurrectional combat and the general political strike upon receiving the general command's orders.

The dawn of liberation is arriving for our people. Blood will not have been shed in vain. It will bear fruit in the form of happiness, freedom and independence for all those who are oppressed and forgotten in our country. At this historic moment, we recall our glorious heroes and martyrs, who constitute our inspiring example.

The DRU's collective general command, comprised of companeros [name indistinct], Simon, [name indistinct], Hernan, and Marcial, salute our dear people in these decisive hours of their history. Until victory always. If Nicaragua was victorious, El Salvador will be victorious also. With the heroic effort of our people and world solidarity, there will be no force capable of preventing the conquest of the revolutionary democratic government. United to fight until the final victory, revolution or death, we shall overcome. [end recording]

PAPER SPECULATES ON REAGAN'S FOREIGN POLICY

PA072316 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 7 Jan 81 p 9

[Editorial]

[Excerpt] The Central American region has been destabilized as a result of two forces: terrorism, which is financed and directed from Cuba, and the "human rights" policy, which led to a number of "structural changes" that have greatly weakened these countries, making them an easier prey for subversive attacks.

In statements to TIME magazine in which he referred to El Salvador, President-elect Ronald Reagan noted the serious error in wanting to impose a program of reforms when the country is suffering from an attack of the current dimensions.

The logical conclusion is that the military or security problem must first be solved before undertaking anything else. Or as a corollary, a weak and a socially divided country is in more danger than a strong country with its institutions intact.

According to reporter Alfonso Chardy, the basic points of Reagan's foreign policy are the following: to reduce U.S. criticism of friendly countries with military regimes, particularly with regards to "human rights;" to publicly denounce existing conditions in countries ruled by socialist regimes such as Cuba and Grenada; to resume military and economic aid to military regimes, particularly those beseiged by the left; to promote military alliances and cooperation in intelligence services with " friendly" countries; to renew U.S. support of a Western hemisphere security agreement against communism, perhaps based on the old Rio treaty of 1948.

Evidently, Reagan's policy will be based on ideological considerations which will promote the political and economic freedom of peoples. The attainment of such ends, however, will be approached pragmatically, that is, bearing in mind the situation, dangers and possibilities of each country and each regional group.

RADIO LIBERATION ON REAGAN'S MEXICAN VISIT

PA072037 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The first meeting that Ronald Reagan held with a head of state was with Mexican President Lopez Portillo in Ciudad Juarez on the U.S.-Mexican border. At this meeting there was a confrontation between the openly interventionist position of Yankee imperialism, represented by Reagan, and the dignified position of an entire people, the Mexican people, represented by President Lopez Portillo.

The main subject on the agenda was El Salvador and this was no coincidence. The Salvadoran revolutionary movement is making overwhelming advances and is already launching the decisive battles to overthrow the people who are committing genocide and who have usurped a power that does not belong to them. This undoubtedly is (?causing concern) to Reagan and to his team.

With the (?cynicism) of the imperialists, Reagan attempted to sell a centrist image of the current military-Christian Democratic junta. Regarding this, he described the genocidal military junta as moderate and said that what is occurring in El Salvador is that rightist and leftist factions are engaged in a sort of civil war.

Questioned by newsmen, Reagan denied that the genocidal junta is rightist and staunchly defended the genocide which has already claimed more than 10,000 lives in only 12 months.

Reagan is trying to use these lies to justify a massive military aggression by his Marines, and at the Ciudad Juarez meeting he was trying to pressure the honorable Mexican Government into supporting the genocide and into joining a military adventure in our country.

Reagan must be told that his interventionism is going to collide not only with the heroism of the Salvadoran people, who are already up in arms and are getting ready for the final battles, but also with the dignity of the peoples of Mexico, Latin America and the world.

U.S. PEOPLE REPORTEDLY AGAINST AID FOR JUNTA

PA072146 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] The genocide in El Salvador is also being repudiated by the people of the United States, whom Reagan says he represents. Thousands of North Americans are raising their voices to condemn the complicity and open support of the Yankee government with the criminal campaign that prevails in El Salvador.

And if yesterday the heroic companero stevadores of the West coast of the United States refused to continue to load the weapons which Yankee imperialism sends to the genocidal military junta, today thousands of Americans who, in mobilizations and all types of demonstrations, denounce the genocide backed by Yankee imperialism.

CEDE WARNS CLERGY AGAINST POLITICAL ACTION

PA062137 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1816 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Excerpt] The goal of the National Coordinating Board of the People's Church [CONIP] is to organize Christian faith in favor of a certain political attitude, an Episcopal Conference of El Salvador [CEDE] communique has said. The document says that the CEDE lifts its voice to warn the Catholic faithful against the danger threatening their faith and urges priests, nuns and laymen who have joined the CONIP to think about the harm they are doing to the church and to leave that organization.

CATHOLIC GROUPS' COMMUNIQUE AFFIRMS RIGHT TO REBEL

PA071640 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] San Salvador (ANN)--Ten Salvadoran Catholic organizations released a communique today acknowledging the Salvadoran people's legitimate right to insurrection as a last means of obtaining peace. The document, entitled "The Catholic Church in the Face of the People's Insurrection," was signed, by the following organizations among others: Caritas of El Salvador, the Conference of Priests and Nuns, the National Justice and Peace Commission, and the Federation of Catholic Education Centers.

According to the document, now that the Salvadoran people are preparing for insurrection, the Catholic Church wants to accompany them and to acknowledge the justness of their cause.

The 10 Catholic institutions, to which most progressive priests, nuns and religious leaders belong, accuse the Christian Democratic-military junta of being an illegitimate government. The Christian Democratic-military junta has only the support of the oligarchy, the security corps and the U.S. Government. It neither seeks nor achieves the common good, but is merely bathing the country in blood, the document stresses.

According to the Catholic organizations, the Salvadoran people have not chosen the armed conflict; rather, it has been imposed on them because the past two elections were fraudulent, something to which both Jose Napoleon Duarte and Antonio Morales Ehrlich can testify.

After describing the coup staged on 15 October 1979 which led the present military junta to power as the last peaceful recourse, the church members indicate that id did not manage to prevent repression, but, on the contrary, intensified it to the degree of genocide.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE ON MISSING U.S. NEWSMEN

PA072257 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 7 Jan 81 p 3, 32

[Communique of Information Secretariat of Salvadoran Presidency]

[Text] U.S. Citizen John Sullivan, passport No K1906763, a 26-year-old newsman, arrived at the El Salvador Sheraton Hotel on Sunday, 28 December at 1856 from Miami and he has not returned to his hotel room since 29 December. The hotel bill only includes lodging.

His description is as follows: He is between 1.80 and 1.90 meters tall, thin, has a beard, dark brown eyes and tanned skin.

All of his personal belongings, which include comb, toothbrush and deodorant, are in his room. This leads one to think that his lengthy absence from the hotel was not planned. Articles which are characteristic of his profession were found: a camera, unused film and cassettes which confirm his recent arrival and a whole series of articles and newspapers dealing with Central America and El Salvador.

No evidence has been found that he worked for a specific news medium. On the contrary, he had an old recommendation of a magazine and the text of one of his articles which seem to prove that he is a freelance newsman.

The security forces have been notified so they can help search for him. If anybody knows Mr Sullivan's whereabouts, please notify the authorities.

GUATEMALA

ARMY DENIES SOMOZIST GUARDS ENTER EL SALVADOR

PA072356 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish 1725 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Oscar Galicia report--Sercano network]

[Text] Maj Edgard Francisco (?Bajaiman), army public relations chief, again reiterated his denial of the veracity of an AFP international report according to which 600 former Somozist guards had entered El Salvador with the aid of the Guatemalan Army during the recent Christmas holidays. This was reported to this agency by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front fighting the Salvadoran Government.

(?Bajaiman) said that this statement is completely false, since the Guatemalan Army is completely professional and is dedicated to the defense of constitutional precepts.

HONDURAS

MILITARY VOWS TO GUARANTEE ELECTORAL PROCESS

PA071729 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] A high-ranking officer who is a member of the Superior Council of the Armed Forces told Voz de Honduras yesterday that the armed forces will guarantee the electoral process.

The military high command believes that with the strengthening of its democracy, Honduras could become a stabilizing factor in the Central American region.

PDCH LEADER DENIES PLANS TO UNITE WITH PINU

PA072232 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Station interview with Hernan Corrales Padilla, top leader of the Honduran Christian Democratic Party; place and date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Is it true that the Honduran Christian Democratic Party [PDCH] and the Innovation and Unity Party [PINU] are about to sign a unity pact?

[Answer] There is an emphatic answer to that. It is not true that the PDCH and the PINU are discussing a unity pact. I believe that the question is being asked because of statements made by my friend Enrique Aguilar Paz. I also understand that Aguilar Paz' statements are well-intentioned and I believe that his statements are appropriate, since he said that two parties of that kind could exchange opinions on Honduras' problems to see what kind of agreements they could reach.

In this regard, I can say that the PDCH has always maintained that it will talk with any political or social institution of the country anywhere and at any time, as long as it is a matter of discussing the country's highest interests. From that viewpoint, Aguilar Paz and I agree that a talk, not only between the PINU and the PDCH, but among all the country's political forces and all social organizations would be advisable at this time at which a great national dialogue is needed to find a clear and useful solution to the situation in the country, which is undoubtedly still at a point in which it is possible to find an effective path to the country's future.

[Question] Corrales Padilla, does the PDCH share the idea that elections should be held in November instead of in August?

[Answer] In this matter, our party's position is clear: It is necessary to take as much time as is needed to have an electoral process that will bring about the fruits that the country requires and that the citizenry expects. From that viewpoint, we feel that November is more or less an appropriate time to hold the elections and have adequate results. We believe that haste in this regard would not be advisable. We respect the opinion of the political institutions which have indicated that August would be an optimum time to hold elections. We have nothing against them. On the contrary, we are very respectful of their viewpoints, but that same respect which characterizes our actions and our political behavior gives us the right to expect that there will be respect for our belief that a little more time is necessary for Honduras' political health.

[illegible] has described that party as being leftist. Do you share that opinion?

[Answer] Definitely. I believe that the PDCH has no rightist positions. On the contrary, it advocates revolutionary changes that are appropriate for the country's future. I believe that the PDCH positions, which have been publicized by its leaders at all levels have been duly understood by the Honduran people. It proposes a historical plan for organizing the Honduran society in a way that is completely different from the present situation. From this viewpoint, we are a quite considerable distance away from the right-wing and--since in our country the center has been considered to be a position which absolutely does not resolve problems from the theoretical viewpoint, or in other words, does not seek solutions to the problems--it seems to me that our party is rather left of center.

I have a comment to make on that point. In this matter of leftist, rightist or centrist, it is necessary to know where the center is located in a particular social group. Sometimes, in certain countries, the term center is applied to what is nothing more than a rightwing, and at times the description is applied to something that is very much to the left. Therefore, it is first necessary to know what is the center. I believe that in Honduras we need so many changes within a democratic framework, so many changes without any kind of totalitarianism, so many structural changes in order to make just social coexistence possible that--whether called leftist or half-way leftist--the just thing, the real fact is that we need to get moving, to nudge ourselves somewhat along the path of change, and the PDCH supports this.

GOVERNMENT URGED TO PAY MORE ATTENTION TO POOR

PA071940 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Andres Torres commentary]

[Excerpts] In every community, residents organize to demand improvements in the areas of health, education, drinking water, electricity, sewer systems and so forth. This is generally noted in the very poor neighborhoods, where there are communal boards.

However, with very few exceptions, in our areas the leaders of these communal boards benefit instead of the residents. Instead of being guarantors of the community interests, they become exploiters of those who placed trust in them. Worse, they maintain a system of terror, threatening all those who rebel or protest against the behavior of the leaders, as if they were repressive committees instead of associations designed to protect the general welfare.

And since we know that all these people, who are also very much Honduran, will never receive a helping hand from the corresponding authorities, because most of their leaders are not leaders but agitators, we wish to demand that the national water and sanitation services, the national electric energy enterprise and the metropolitan council of the central district pay careful attention to those who live in subhuman conditions without waiting until they stage street demonstrations or denounce the apathy of government officials, who are dutybound to serve the people.

We wish to say that those who believe that violence comes from the countryside are quite mistaken. With the exception of the Mexican revolution, all others have originated in the cities when people, tired of supporting so much indifference, join in any movement that offers them human solidarity, even if they realize afterward that they were deceived.

Offers are useless. Deeds are what count and injustices lead to deeds.

NICARAGUA

D'ESCOTO ON REVOLUTION, MERCENARIES IN EL SALVADOR

PA071930 Panama City Televisora Nacional 1130 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Mario Velasquez Interview with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto at Tocumen Airport in Panama City on 6 January--recorded]

[Text] [D'Escoto] It is important to realize that Nicaragua is experiencing a revolution. It is also evident that revolutions like the one we are implementing in Nicaragua are not made to defend the interests or to satisfy the wishes of the private sector. Our revolution was put into effect for the benefit of an entire people, who for many years have been excluded from the benefits of the 20th century.

Obviously, a revolution means that many of the privileges of the business class will have to be sacrificed for the common good. However, it is also true that all Nicaraguans, including the private sector, as you call it, will benefit from the revolution because the revolution in Nicaragua wants to eradicate injustice, which in the long run resembles a time bomb and leads to war--like the one just fought in Nicaragua--if problems are not resolved in time.

Therefore, all Nicaraguans, including the members of the privileged classes and their children, benefit when we create a situation of peace, tranquillity and true democracy in the country. It is obvious that there will be a lot of yelling and screaming; there has been some already. However, in Nicaragua's case, I do not wish to exaggerate the significance of the private sector's alleged dissatisfaction because if compared with the private sector of many other countries, the Nicaraguan private sector seems to me much more conscientious.

For instance, if we compare it with the private sector in El Salvador, the latter is 1,000 times less conscientious. So I would say that there are contradictions because, undoubtedly, there are those who do not view with much satisfaction the fact that in Nicaragua we not only got rid of Somoza--evidently, this pleases the immense majority of Nicaraguans--but we are also getting rid of the system that defends the elites and the privileged class.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, could you tell us something about the rumors that Nicaraguan combatants are participating in the Salvadoran people's liberation struggle?

[Answer] I am not in a position to deny that there are Nicaraguans there. I would even find it very strange if there were no Nicaraguans--Nicaraguans who have lived in El Salvador for a long time, plus others who may have gone to El Salvador more recently.

A short time ago, however, we heard a report that referred to Nicaraguan mercenaries. If there are any Nicaraguan mercenaries, they would have to be national guardsmen hired by the Salvadoran Army. The term mercenary is not applicable when referring to a liberation group. In any event, the only thing that has been confirmed is the presence of U.S. mercenaries, who are fighting against the Salvadoran people.

PSC SUPPORTS SALVADORAN GOVERNMENT REFORMS

PA071227 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2238 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Managua, 6 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Social Christian Party (PSC) today declared that the Salvadoran people "want and support" the reforms being made by the Christian Democratic-military government headed by Jose Napoleon Duarte.

In a statement issued today, the PSC, one of the two factions in which the social Christians are divided, noted that the Salvadorans "want peace, work and pluralism, but no dictatorship."

Commenting on the situation of Col Adolfo Majano, the social Christians said the officer "has no basic problems but rather differences in form, with the government pushing these reforms. He has not joined the guerrillas." They added that Majano "is protected by a group of friendly officers who fear an attempt by extremists to create confusion."

The PSC also commented on the murder of the two U.S. labor advisers and of Rodolfo Viera, president of the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation (ISTA).

"By the characteristics of the crime, it may have been committed by the extreme rightist bands who thereby show their hatred for a reform project that day by day undermines their privileges," the PSC noted.

TRADE NEGOTIATIONS WITH HONDURAS TO CONTINUE

PA071521 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] According to a Foreign Trade Ministry communique released a few minutes ago, the deadline for the bilateral trade agreement negotiations between Honduras and Nicaragua has been extended. The new deadline extends from today at 0000 until midnight [as heard] on 6 February. In the meantime, the two governments' proposals will continue to be negotiated harmoniously.

During this period, trade between the two countries will continue to be examined and the best legal instruments will be negotiated in order to promote trade so it can contribute to the economic development of both Honduras and Nicaragua.

Regarding the controls implemented by our government in September last year, it is worth reiterating that their main purpose is to rationalize the use of official currency in order to rechannel it toward the import of popular consumer products and raw materials for the agricultural and industrial sectors.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ARRESTS OF ALIENS

PA030231 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1900 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] We will visit some embassies here to find out more details on several aliens who have been arrested, Jose Esteban Gonzalez, coordinator of the [Human Rights] Committee, told a reporter of this cast at noon today. He said that, according to reports received by his committee, several foreigners--Salvadoran, Costa Rican, Honduran and American--have been arrested.

Gonzalez said the arrested are: Salvadorans Candelario Galvez, Mauricio Efrain Echeverria and Rene Batista Serrano, one of whom paid obligatory military service. They are considered to be suspicious. The arrested Costa Ricans are Magdaleno Alvarez, 42, a sailor aboard the Bahamian ship (La Bonita) who lives in Nicaragua, and Enrique Mora. The arrested Honduran is named (Chavas Amberes Espinoza B.) who was in Nicaragua at the time of the revolutionary victory. He went to Honduras when his father died and was arrested at the northern border when he returned.

The only American arrested is James (Carenton Ford Jr) from Indiana. He was arrested on 10 November after illegally entering the country. He has been accused of being a CIA agent. Gonzalez said this is why we are going to visit the embassies and get more details.

RADIO SANDINO INVEIGHS AGAINST FIRING OF NEWSMEN

PA071508 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] The counterrevolutionary maneuvers of the members of the reactionary Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN) within the Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) Directorate are fully geared toward the project of founding a counterrevolutionary radio network.

Desperate in his intentions to hinder the revolutionary project on all fronts, MDN Businessman Fabio Gadea Mantilla, who a few days ago began his attack on freedom of expression by giving the employees of the "sucesos" newscast their notices, has renewed his attack. The new victims are the 10 "En Punto" staff, whom Fabio has left jobless. The five newsmen who used to work in that Radio Corporacion newscast were unexpectedly kicked out, violating the most elemental principles of free expre sion as well as existing regulations on that freedom.

Gadea Mantilla yesterday fired the newsmen who used to prepare 10 "En Punto" and "Aqui Centroamerica" newscasts: Director Noel Delgado Cuadra and the rest of his companeros.

As we pointed out earlier, this is in keeping with a destabilization plan implemented by the MDN members within COSEP through their instrument, the Radio Corporacion businessman, who is in charge of setting up the radio network that will defend the interests of the traitorous bourgeoisie.

The companeros dismissed by Fabio deserve our fraternal solidarity in the face of this new attack by the defender of freedom, who has left jobless those who do not think like him and Radio Corporacion.

BAHAMAS

NASSAU REPORTS ON SECOND DAY OF TEACHERS STRIKE

FL061916 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] There has been no major changes in the industrial action currently underway at the Ministry of Education and Culture schools. Mike Smith has the report:

[Begin recording] On this the second day of strike action by the Bahamas Union of Teachers against the Ministry of Education, ZNS news made a survey of a number of schools in New Providence to determine their activity. The doors to the school are open and principals and those staff members who are not participating in the strike are on duty. In just about all of the schools in New Providence, Grand Bahamas and Family Islands, however, the majority of the teachers are participating in the strike.

But the ministry is urging students to report to school as usual. Registers are posted at the gate at the schools to allow those teachers who do not wish to participate in the strike to report to the schools. Those teachers who are on strike continue to picket in front of the gate to the various schools.

Yesterday, the minister of education and culture, the Honorable Darrell Rolle, said that the rights of all persons will be protected and urged those concerned to protect the rights of those who wish to strike as well as those who did not.

But incidents have been reported at two of the country's major high schools this morning. Four teachers from the government high school appeared before Magistrate (Joseph Alfred) this morning. They were charged with obstructing the police in the course of their duties. The charges were the result of an incident in front of the government high school while the teachers were picketing. Those charged were Mrs (Leonard "Boston Blacky" Miller), (Alcahanan Major), (Philip Dorsett) and (Wade Taylor). The magistrate suspended the hearing until June 24th. Also this morning three teachers at the (Arlen Bailey) senior high school on (Robinson) Road were arrested for allegedly obstructing the police in the execution of their duties. They are Mr (Charles Wildgoose), the union shop steward at the school; Mrs (Patrice Collins) and Mrs (June Kerry). They are scheduled to appear in court this afternoon or tomorrow morning. Mike Smith, ZNS news. [end recording]

DOMINICA

CHARLES SAYS 'ENEMIES' MISLEADING SOLDIERS

FL071610 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 2 Jan 81 p 2

[Excerpts] Roseau, Dominica, 1 Jan (CANA)--Dominica's Prime Minister Mary Eugenia Charles last night accused opposition politicians of misleading and brain-washing members of the island's defense force.

Her accusation was made during a radio broadcast, hours after a group of soldiers converged on her office in a vain attempt to meet her to discuss grievances.

The soldiers have called for the immediate dismissal of their commander, Maj Frederick Newton, and are protesting government's proposals to allow the defense board to dismiss or suspend soliders found guilty of an offense by a civilian court.

Brainwash

Miss Charles announced that she has secured aid from Western donors for building of a defense force headquarters and spoke of other assistance which her government expected in the new year from British, French and American army officials to train local soldiers in engineering and electrical installations.

"However, there are some of the members who are permitting themselves to be misled and brainwashed by disgruntled, disappointed and totally rejected politicians," said Miss Charles.

"Unfortunately, some members of the defense force are permitting themselves to be used by these unscrupulous enemies of Dominica," she added.

Miss Charles said that such members of the force appear to have forgotten what their duties are and what their conduct should be as members of a military establishment.

"They appear to think that they can dictate to the superior authority the manner in which the affairs of the force can be conducted. They attempt to ignore the normal procedure requiring that there should be a chain of command and that officers could be removed at their whim and fancy.

Democratic

"They will have to learn that while they belong to a military organisation they will have to abide by the rules.."

The defense board had decided that some disgruntled soldiers who yesterday defied the orders of the commanding officer in seeking to meet Miss Charles and those who participated in the demonstration outside Parliament last Tuesday, "must be suspended pending trial on charges to be laid against them," the prime minister said.

GRENADA

DELEGATES TO REGIONAL WORKERS CONFERENCE ARRIVE

FL080018 St George's Domestic Service in English 2330 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Delegates participating in the workers conference due to begin on Friday have begun arriving on the island. This conference is being organized jointly by the Caribbean People's Alliance, the New Jewel Movement and the Antigua Caribbean Liberation Movement. Among those who have arrived is Tim Hector of the Antigua Caribbean Liberation Movement. He arrived today together with other delegates representing various revolutionary organizations and trade unions from the Caribbean, Latin America, Britain and the United States.

One member of the Caribbean People's Alliance presently in Grenada assisting with the preparations revealed that the delegates will analyze and discuss some of the statements which relate to the region which were made by President-elect Ronald Reagan during his election campaign. The issue of problems arising as a result of U.S. imperialism in the region will also be a major talking point.

The Sandinista Front of Nicaragua and the Movement for National Liberation in Barbados will also be represented at the workers conference which ends on Saturday with a rally and cultural presentation at the Grenada boys secondary school in (Santeems). RFG [Radio Free Grenada] news was in touch with Tim Hector tonight and he spoke of the importance of the conference:

[Begin recording] I think this conference is particularly important. It comes at an important juncture in the Caribbean history and at this moment in time we are witnessing the fact that the Grenada revolution took place on March 13, 1979, and that has led to an increased presence of the United States in the Caribbean trying to shore up backwards regimes, regimes that will perpetulate the domination of foreign capital over the lives of the Caribbean workers. At this stage we must chart a new course, a new course to develop a revolutionary Caribbean movement, in the first place, leading, in the final analysis, to a united Caribbean nation. This conference is a step in that direction and we expect to lay the foundation of that Caribbean movement of workers and people, towards a new Caribbean society, towards a new Caribbean mission after this historic (?first) in Grenada and in the Caribbean life. [end recording]

JAMAICA

DUDLEY THOMPSON REGAINS PARLIAMENTARY SEAT

FL070045 Kingston Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Summary from poor reception] "The member of Parliament for western St Andrew in the House of Representatives is Mr Dudley Thompson of the PNP [People's National Party]." A magistrate declared Mr Thompson the winner after a second recount that included missing ballots. "By virtue of having been declared the winner, Mr Thompson will take his seat in Parliament, which will mean that the PNP will have 9 seats to the JLP's [Jamaica Labor Party] 51."

NATIONAL DEBT APPROACHES $2.2 BILLION MARK

FL031735 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 30 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] Kingston, 29 December (CANA)--Jamaica's gross national debt approached the J$4 billion (US$2.2 billion) mark at the end of October, the Bank of Jamaica said today.

The foreign debts accounted for 40.3 percent or about 1.6 billion dollars (US$898 million) of the total amount, the bank added. The total debt was $3.976 billion.

The bank also disclosed that between April and September the government had spent J$889.5 million (US$499 million) while total revenue receipts were only J$546.1 million (US$306 million). The resulting deficit of $343.4 million (US$193 million) was 87.1 million dollars (US$49 million) higher than the corresponding period in 1979.

The bank also said that provisional trade data for January to August of this year showed a deficit of 93.2 million dollars (US$52 million) compared with $116.8 million (US$65 million) for the same period last year.

It said that total exports for the 1980 period exceeded $1.1 billion (US$628 million) or 14.7 percent above that recorded for January to August 1979. On the other hand imports, at about $1.214 billion (US$681 million) rose by 11 percent against the same period last year, accounting for the improved trade position. With the exception of food, which declined by $21.7 million (US$12 million) or 14.4 percent, all major export categories increased during the 1980 period.

It noted that the all-items consumer index at the end of September stood at 302.7 points, showing a 22.7 percent increase, on a point to point basis, between January and September. This contrasts with the same period last year when there was a 14.1 percent increase.

OFFICIAL REPORTS 3.5 PERCENT EXPORT DECLINE

FL021207 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] Jamaica's overall export performance for 1980 was not as good as the 36 percent experienced in 1979. A review of export performance by the JNEC [Jamaica National Export Corporation] says that between January and November of last year, exports declined by 3.5 percent although certified exporters increased their share of total exports by some 4.6 percent. Trading companies accounted for the high percentage of exports for a total of 9.1 million dollars.

Giving the figures, JNEC executive director Peter King said that other sectors which made significant contributions to exports were chemicals and building products, and rum and [word indistinct] and electrical apparatus.